

Title (en)
NOVEL BIOLOGICAL DETECTION METHOD FOR DIOXINS IN SERUM, AND A DIAGNOSTIC USE THEREFOR IN METABOLIC SYNDROME AND RELATED CONDITIONS

Title (de)
NEUES BIOLOGISCHES VERFAHREN ZUM NACHWEIS VON DIOXINEN IM SERUM UND SEINE ANWENDUNG ZUR DIAGNOSE DES STOFFWECHSELSYNDROMS UND VERWANDTER ERKRANKUNGEN

Title (fr)
NOUVEAU PROCÉDÉ DE DÉTECTION BIOLOGIQUE DES DIOXINES DANS LE SÉRUM, ET SON UTILISATION À DES FINS DIAGNOSTIQUES DANS LE SYNDROME MÉTABOLIQUE ET AUTRES AFFECTIONS AFFÉRENTES

Publication
EP 2615179 A2 20130717 (EN)

Application
EP 11823757 A 20110906

Priority
• KR 20100088905 A 20100910
• KR 2011006583 W 20110906

Abstract (en)
The present invention relates to a novel biological detection method for dioxins in serum and a diagnostic use thereof in metabolic syndrome and related conditions. More particularly, according to the present invention, a significant correlation between dioxin content in serum and physical variables has been confirmed by measuring luciferase activity through the use of serum as a whole and cells transformed with a recombinant vector comprising a gene construct in which a dioxin responsive element, a promoter and a reporter gene are operably linked. And there is an improvement in this method of the present invention over the conventional methods which require a preprocessing step in order to purify dioxins from serum, by which plural samples can be analyzed easily and accurately even with a very small amount of each because of the use of serum as a whole. Therefore, the detection system of the present invention which involves total serum processing in a genetically transformed cell line comprising a recombinant reporter gene whose expression is modified by dioxin compounds can be effectively used for the biological detection of dioxins in serum. This method can also be used to research the correlation between specific POPs and patient's disease factors by accurate detection of POPs such as dioxins in the serum, and further this method can be effectively used to predict the occurrence of disease and to determine treatability.

IPC 8 full level
C12Q 1/68 (2006.01); **C12N 15/85** (2006.01); **C12Q 1/66** (2006.01)

CPC (source: EP KR US)
C12Q 1/66 (2013.01 - EP KR US); **C12Q 1/6897** (2013.01 - EP KR US); **G01N 33/5067** (2013.01 - KR); **G01N 33/5308** (2013.01 - EP KR US); **C12N 2015/8572** (2013.01 - KR); **G01N 2800/04** (2013.01 - EP KR US)

Cited by
CN103834689A

Designated contracting state (EPC)
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

DOCDB simple family (publication)
EP 2615179 A2 20130717; **EP 2615179 A4 20140319**; **EP 2615179 B1 20170802**; CN 103270172 A 20130828; CN 103270172 B 20160316; DK 2615179 T3 20171113; HR P20171436 T1 20171103; JP 2013540433 A 20131107; JP 5736458 B2 20150617; KR 101272315 B1 20130607; KR 20120026788 A 20120320; SI 2615179 T1 20171229; US 10697027 B2 20200630; US 2013171655 A1 20130704; US 2017107584 A1 20170420; US 2019309376 A1 20191010; WO 2012033324 A2 20120315; WO 2012033324 A3 20120614

DOCDB simple family (application)
EP 11823757 A 20110906; CN 201180053287 A 20110906; DK 11823757 T 20110906; HR P20171436 T 20170922; JP 2013528112 A 20110906; KR 20100088905 A 20100910; KR 2011006583 W 20110906; SI 201131306 T 20110906; US 201113821779 A 20110906; US 201615051385 A 20160223; US 201916417523 A 20190520